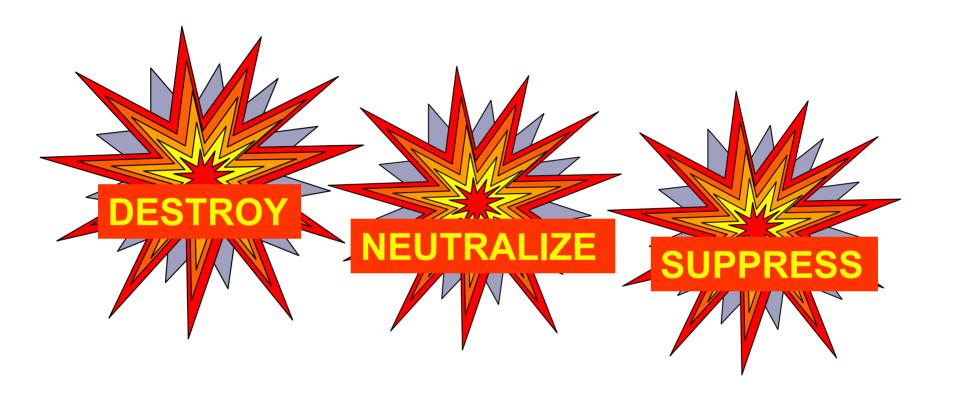


# Field Artillery Captains Career Course

# MLRS COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

#### The Mission of the Field Artillery is to...



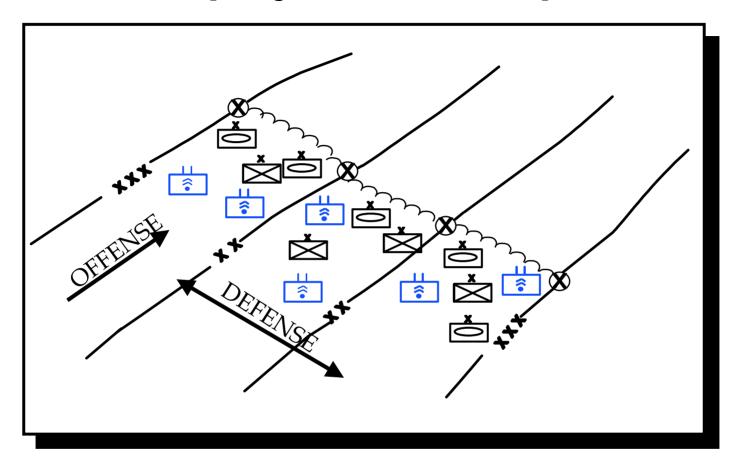
the enemy by cannon, ROCKET and MISSILE fire and to help integrate all fire support assets into combined arms operations.

#### Learning Activities

- Identify CSS Organizations from Corps to Battery
- Coordinate MLRS Battery Ammunition Supply
- Manage Unit Maintenance Operations
- Direct Refueling Operations and Other Areas of Support

# CSS Organizations

#### **Employment Concept**



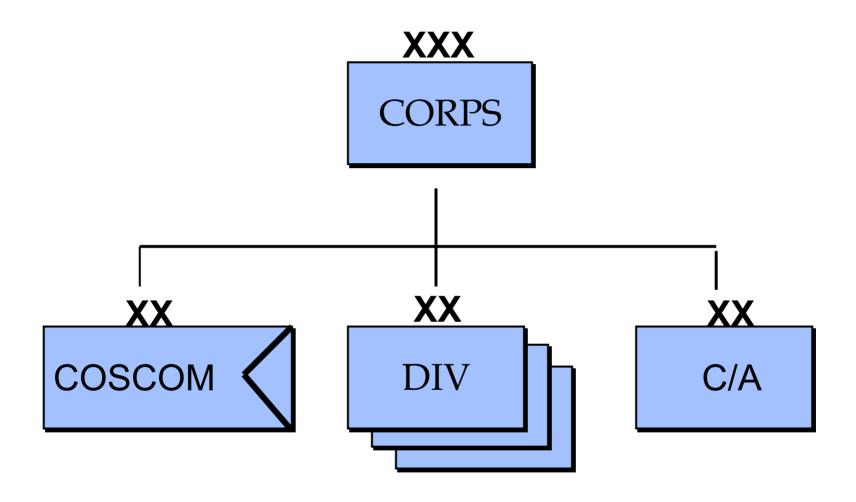
MLRS units are positioned as close to the FLOT as possible, and in some cases beyond the FLOT.

P 1-1

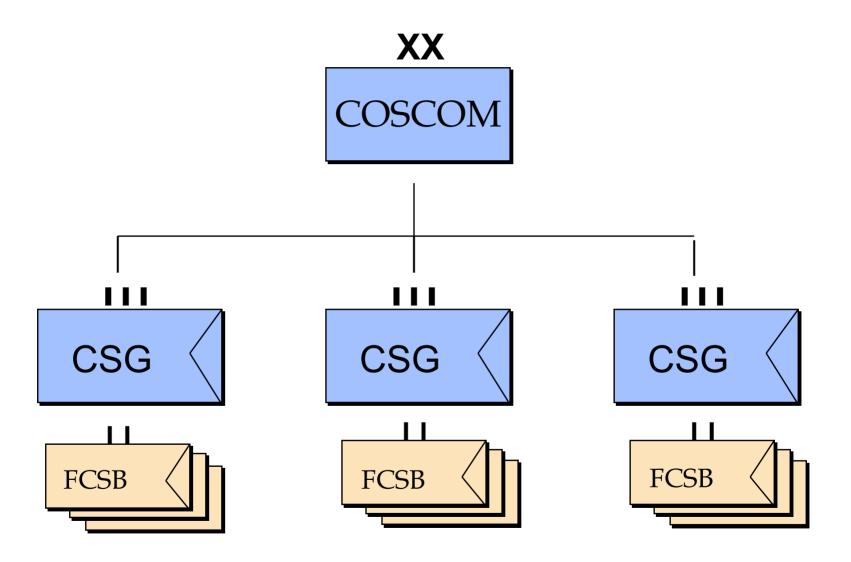
# Combat Service Support Operations

- MAN, ARM, FIX, FUEL, MOVE, and SUSTAIN forces in combat.
  - Corps Support Command (COSCOM)
  - Division Support Command (DISCOM)

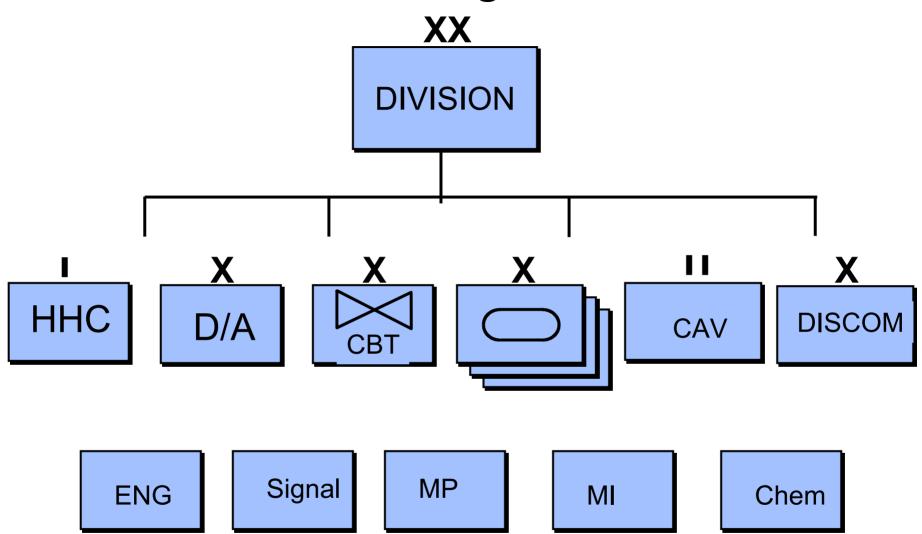
#### **Corps Organization**



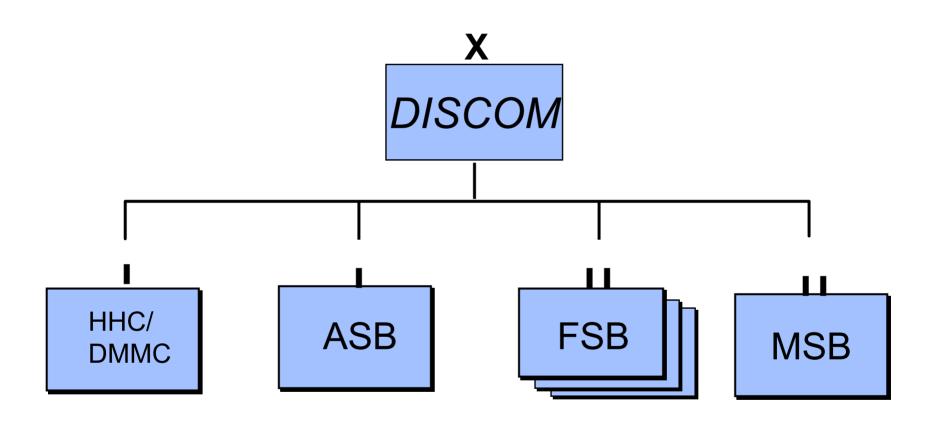
# **COSCOM Organization**



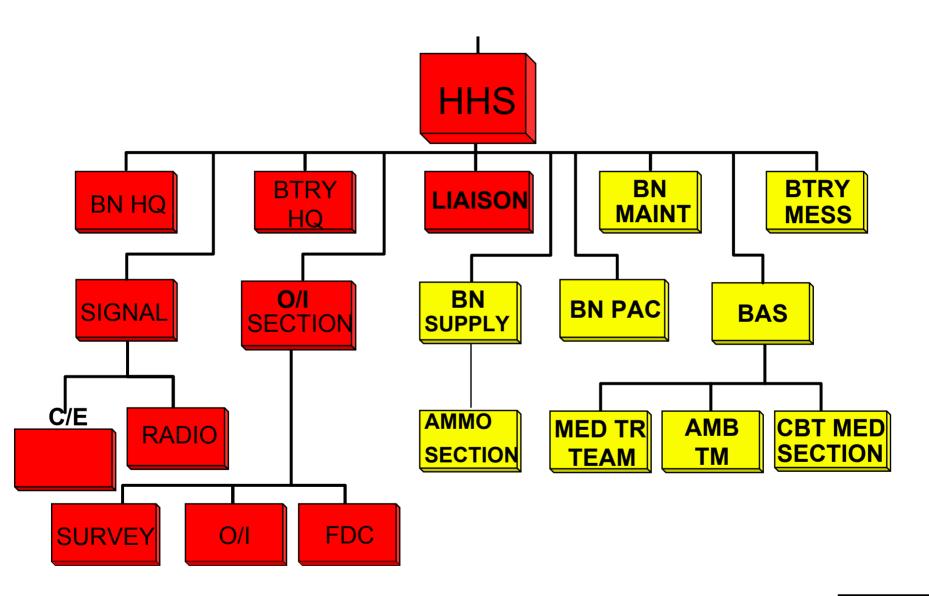
#### **Division Organization**



#### **DISCOM Organization**



#### Admin Logistics Operation Center



#### Logistical Operational Control

- OPTION 1 <u>Decentralized</u>, BC ensures that adequate quantity of supplies exist.
- OPTION 2 <u>Centralized</u> within the battalion. ALOC assumes control of all logistics operations.
- OPTION 3 <u>Shared</u> control of certain logistics functions.

#### **Decentralized Control**

- Advantages
  - Support autonomous operations.
  - Provides the flexibility at battery level.
- Disadvantages
  - Increased vehicular traffic in the battery area.
  - Each firing battery works separately to fulfill the same logistical requirement.

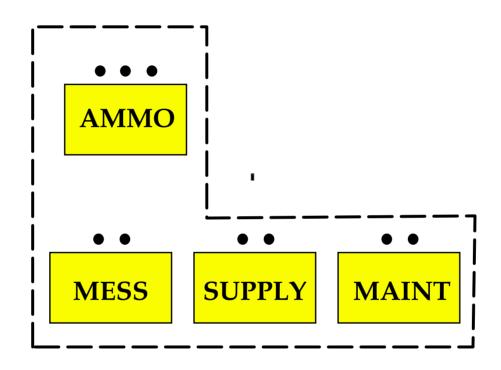
#### **Centralized Control**

- Advantages
  - Enhances survivability by reducing signature.
  - Reduces logistics support strain from the battery.
- Disadvantages
  - Battery turn around time may increase.
  - Impairs ability to employ firing battery autonomously.

#### Shared Control

- Advantages
  - Reduces a logistic burden in specific areas.
- Disadvantages
  - Increases logistics C<sup>2</sup> strain on ALOC because of manpower constraints.

# **Battery LOC Organization**



#### **Battery LOC Functions**

- Maintenance
- Ammunition Re-supply
- Mess Operations
- Re-supply POL
- Re-supply Expendables
- Personnel & Administration

# Battery Ammunition Supply

#### **Ammunition Planning**



#### **Ammunition Operations**

- Ammunition Basic Load (ABL)
  - Wartime initial issue
- Required Supply Rate (RSR)
  - Estimated Sustainment
- Controlled Supply Rate (CSR)
  - Actual Availability

#### Expenditure Rates

#### **Expenditure Rates:**

A projection of the anticipated firing rate.

Aids all leaders in:

- Posturing launchers and munitions
- Planning ammunition resupply

Types: Sustained, Surge and Peak

#### Sustained Rate

- Level of effort a committed force can expect for an extended period of time.
- Up to 130 rockets per launcher per day.
- Requires 2 HEMTTs (w/trailer) to rearm a launcher.

#### Surge Rate

- Level of effort a committed force can expect when facing a main attack
- 130-175 rockets per launcher per day.
- Requires 4 HEMTTs (w/trailer) to rearm a launcher.

#### Peak Rate

- Level of effort a committed force can expect during an intense period of time.
- Most likely occurs when Reinforcing Arty.
- 175-263 rockets per launcher per day.
- Requires 6 HEMTTs (w/trailer) to rearm a launcher.

#### Ammunition Storage Facilities

- Corps Storage Area (CSA)
- Ammunition Supply Point (ASP)
- Ammunition Transfer Point (ATP)
- Ammunition Holding Area (AHA)
- Reload Point (RL)

# Corps Storage Area (CSA)

- 170 190KM Behind the FLOT
- TSA (Theatre Storage Area) resupplies the CSA ammunition
- One CSA per Division to Support ASP and ATP Operations
- Operated by Modular Ammunition CO.
- ATACMS (M39)

#### Ammunition Supply Point (ASP)

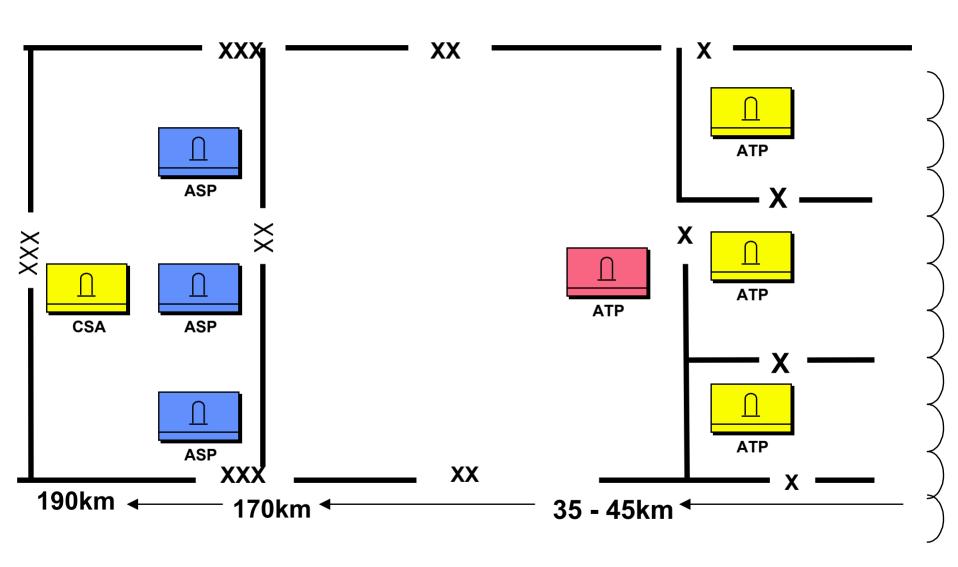
- 170\* KM Behind the FLOT
- Alternate sources of ammunition (M 26) for units in the division area.
- Operated by CSG Modular Ammunition CO.
- Units draw ATACMS (M 39) from ASP.

<sup>\*</sup>Distance may be less. Dependant upon size of Division area.

#### Ammunition Transfer Point (ATP)

- 30 45 KM behind the FLOT
- Up to four per division
  - One per Maneuver Brigade
  - One per Division support area
- Operated by CSG Modular Ammunition CO.
- High volume ammunition (M26)

#### **Doctrinal Distances**



#### Ammunition Holding Area (AHA)

- Battalion/Battery
  - Platoon normally only to cache ammo for initial phase.
- Storage point NOT an issue point.

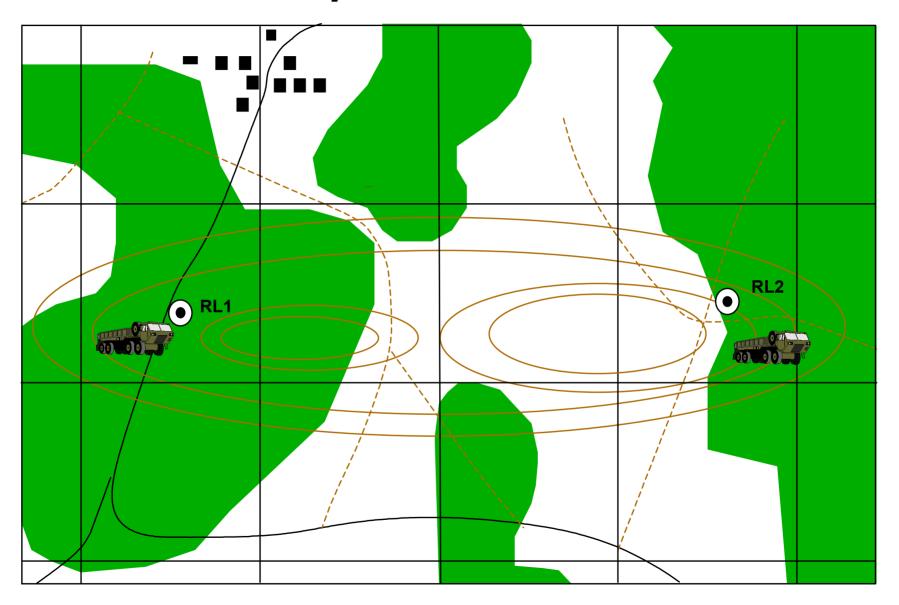
#### Reload Point (RL)

- Two per platoon OPAREA. Issue point for launchers.

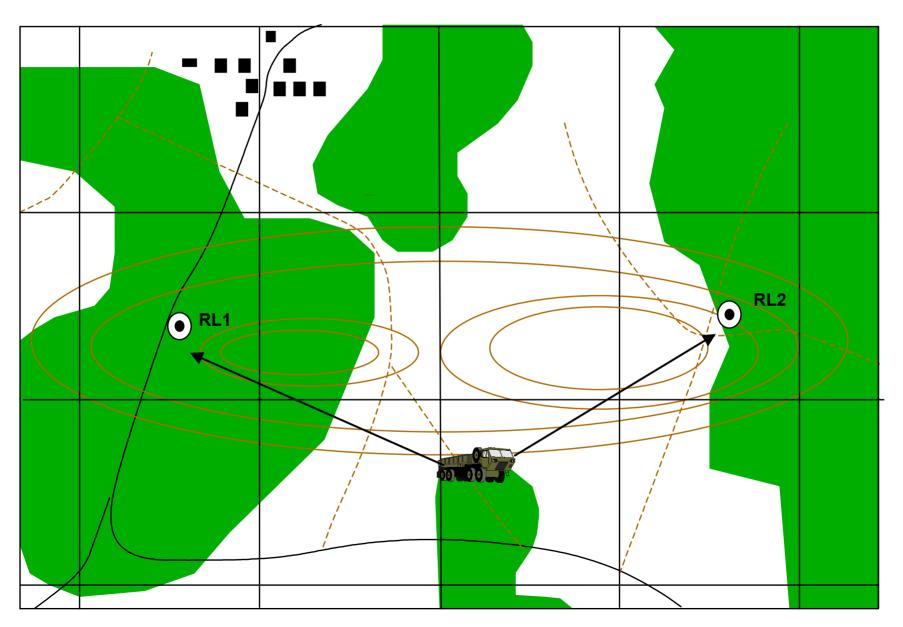
# Platoon Ammo Re-supply Techniques

Option 1	(Occupied)
Option 2	(Observed)
Option 3	(Unoccupied)

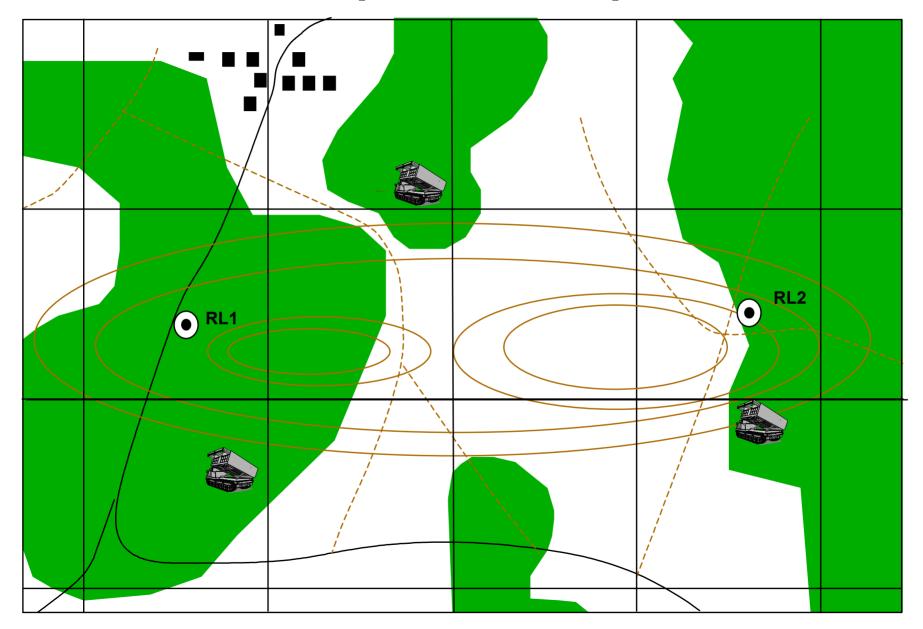
# Occupied Reload Point



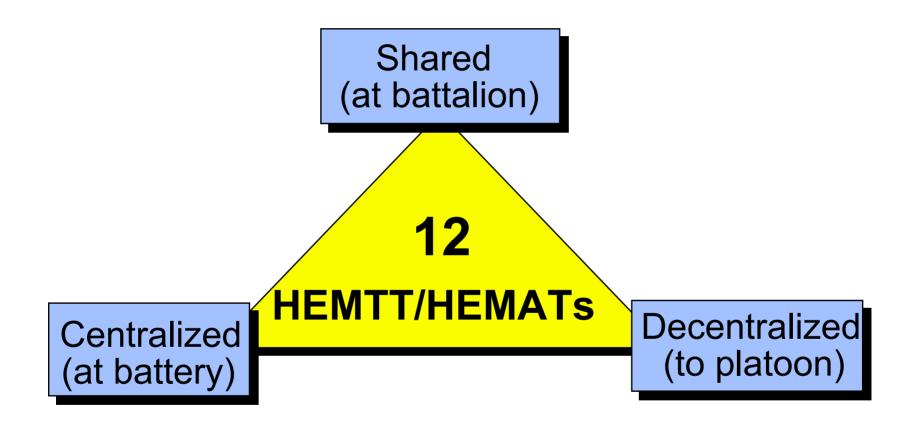
#### **Observed Reload Point**



# Unoccupied Reload point



# Ammo Re-supply Options



#### **Decentralized Control**

Places some HEMTTs under the control of the firing platoons

Advantage:

Quick resupply rate

**Disadvantage**:

May lose command and control

#### **Centralized Control**

Battery HQ controls HEMTTs and manages ammunition resupply

#### Advantage:

**Excellent command and control** 

#### Disadvantage:

Slower resupply rate

#### Shared Control

Battalion consolidates control of some HEMTTs

Creates a battalion ammunition platoon

Advantage:

Superior command and control

**Disadvantage**:

Slowest resupply rate

## Considerations for Re-supply Options

- Tactical Fire Direction
- Distances to and from units/ATPs
- Expected Rates of Fire
- Number of trucks & trailers available
- Soldier's land navigation skills
- Type of ammunition
- Maintenance of equipment

# Manage Unit Maintenance Operations

## **Battalion Maintenance Support**

- Battalion Maintenance
- Headquarters Battery Maintenance

# Battalion Maintenance Support

- Maintaining forward
  - UMCP (Unit Maintenance Collection Point)
  - Decision to evacuate based on time required to repair.
  - Maintenance time guidelines (P 6-11).

# Firing Battery Maintenance Operations

- Designed to perform its own maintenance
- Augmented with Intermediate DS Maint

# Maintenance Concept

#### A Function of:

- Type of Maintenance
  - (FCS & NON-FCS)
- Level of Maintenance
  - Organizational
  - Intermediate Direct
     Support

#### Non-FCS Maintenance

**VEHICULAR** 

Maintenance Section

**COMMUNICATIONS** 

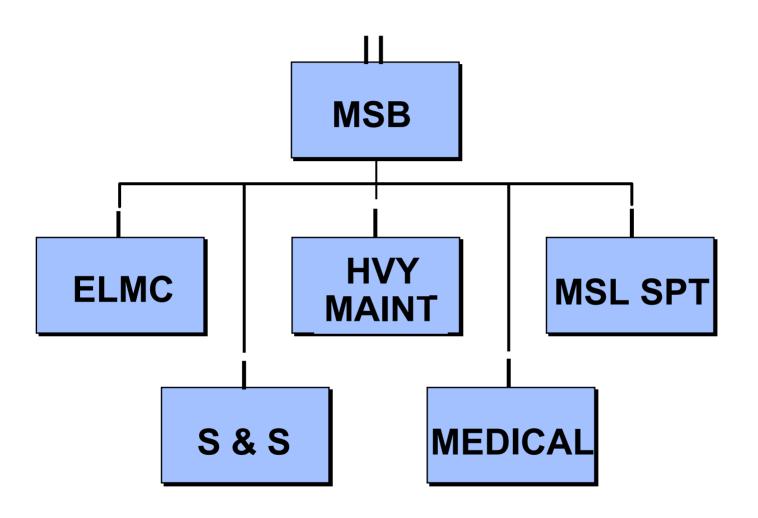
Commo Section

**Ex-Direct Support** 

FIRE DIRECTION SYSTEM

Operator PMCS

## Main Support BN (MSB)



## Electronic Maintenance Company (ELMC)

- Commo/COMSEC Equipment Special Repair (FDS/LCU)

## Heavy Maintenance Company

- Automotive Repairs (MST)
- Generator Repairs

## Missile Support Teams

- Missile Support Unit (FCS specific)
  - Maintenance Support Teams (27M MST)
  - Battery level
  - Platoon Level

#### FCS Maintenance

- Organization
- Intermediate
  - Direct Support

# FCS Maintenance Organizational

- Performed by Launcher Crew
- Built in Test Equipment (BITE)
- PMCS
- Remove/Replace LRUs
- Services

# FCS Maintenance Intermediate DS

- MOS 27M Soldiers attached from the Missile Support Unit of the Division MSB or the FCSB.
  - Detailed Troubleshooting
  - Repair of Cables/Connectors
  - Remove/Replace LRUs

#### FDS Maintenance

- Organizational
  - PMCS only
- •Intermediate Direct Support ELMC

# Manage Refueling Operations and Other Areas of Support

# Fueling Options

- Hot refuel:
  - All vehicles refuel in route to OPAREA (along route of march).
  - Preferred method.
- OPAREA refuel:
  - Fuel truck tops off vehicles in OPAREA.
    - Fuel truck moves to each individual position.
    - Vehicles move to centrally located truck.

# Sustaining Soldiers and Systems

- Postal Services
- Personal Demand Items (Class VI)
- Command Information
- Morale, Welfare and Recreation
- Chaplain Activities

## Summary

- Logistics Operations
- Logistics Supply Areas
- MLRS Battalion Logistics
- MLRS Battery Logistics
- Arming
- Fixing
- Fueling
- Sustaining Soldiers and Their Systems

